PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1784.

A GARDENER WANTED.

A PERSON of a good Character will meet with immediate Employment, by applying to

SAMUEL GARRIGUES,

In Third-ſtreet. §

THE owners and poſſeſſors of the CEDAR CREEK MEADOWS, in Red-Lion hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, are requeſted to take notice, That there will be an application to the Honorable the General Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, the firſt Monday in January next, at Dover, for an act of the ſaid General Aſſembly to enable the owners and poſſeſſors thereof to erect a new bank in front of part of the ſaid old bank; and to raiſe a fund to make and ſupport the new bank, and the reſidue of the old bank and ſluices, according to the number of acres of meadow ground each perſon holds within the ſaid old and new banks. Any perſon or perſons having objections to the ſaid application, are hereby requeſted to attend the ſaid Honorable General Aſſembly, at the time and place above mentioned, to ſhew cauſe why the law ſhould not paſs for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

† JONAS PORTER, and)
Dec. 11. PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN,) Managers.

To be SOLD by public Sale,

On MONDAY, the 27th day of this inſtant, if not ſold before by private ſale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 190 acres of good land, about 100 of which are cleared, and 8 acres of excellent meadow is already made, and upwards of 20 acres of extraordinary bottom land, which may be eaſily converted into meadow of the beſt quality, and watered by Pickering creek, which is a large durable ſtream in the drieſt ſeaſon; the expence of raiſing it would be but very trifling, as it would be attended with the advantage of a good mill ſeat thereby; the upland is very natural for the production of all kinds of winter and ſummer grain, and alſo for paſturage, there being water in each field ſufficient for the uſe of cattle; the woodland is remarkably well timbered, not excelled by any in the county. There are erected on the premiſes, two good dwelling-houſes, barns, and other out-houſes, ſeveral ſprings of water near the doors of each of the dwelling-houſes; a large bearing orchard of various kinds of fruit. The advantages ariſing from the above mentioned plantation are many, as it lies contiguous to ſeveral merchant-mills and ſaw-mills, about a mile from a good landing on the river Schuylkill, 25 miles from Philadelphia, and convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip of divers denominations. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the farm any time before the day of ſale, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes. SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 1.

N. B. The ſale will be held on the premiſes, and commence at 12 o'clock. ¶

ISAAC LORT,

COMMON CRIER of PHILADELPHIA,

RETURNS his moſt grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens thereof, and the Public in general, for their kind encouragement, and hopes in future to merit their favor and approbation in his line of buſineſs.

All advertiſements directed to him, which are to be inſerted in the public news-papers, muſt have the value of ſuch advertiſements ſent with them.

He alſo cries vendues for executors, adminiſtrators and ſeizures. Where the parties are poor, they may be ſure of his utmoſt indulgence.

All orders ſent for him to Mr. JAMES POTTER's, in Lætitia Court, will be punctually attended to.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of this inſtant (December) at twelve o'clock at noon,

AN excellent LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Kenſington, containing 35 feet front, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and extending from thence 150 feet, more or leſs, to low-water-mark, being a compleat dock, adjoining lands of the Widow Eyres and William Henry.

Alſo one other LOT, containing 35 feet front on Queen-ſtreet, and in depth 112 feet, bounding on lands of the Widow Eyres, William Henry and George Fox. The whole clear of ground-rent. One half the purchaſe-money to be paid down, and a ſufficient time given for the payment of the remainder, on giving ſecurity, if required, and a good title will be given, by

GEORGE FOX.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and 8 from Cheſter, containing 128 acres of land; there are erected on the ſame, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a log kitchen, a log barn and ſtables, a good well of water near the door, an orchard of apple-trees, natural and grafted fruit, 15 acres of watered meadow, and 6 or 8 acres more may be made and watered with two large ſtreams running through it; there may be erected a ſaw-mill or grift-mill, having 16 or 18 feet fall; 50 acres of good woodland, and water in every field. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Reading Furnace, or to Dr. Bernard Vanlier, near ſaid place, or to Peter Thompſon, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. The title indiſputable. SAMUEL VANLIER.

N. B. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt day of April next. ¶

To be LETT for a term of years,

A LARGE, ſpacious and commodious TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties of this city, judged to be one of the beſt in the ſtate, containing upwards of 100 vats, with a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe on the lot, and every other building and conveniency neceſſary to carry on the tanning buſineſs on an extenſive plan. Apply to

Philad. Dec. 6, 1784. WILLIAM SITGREAVES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a ſtrong, hearty MULATTOE BOY, who has near five years to ſerve, fit for town or country buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS. §

WANTED,

A SOBER, induſtrious MAN, well acquainted with the management and conduct of MILLS. Such a one, with good recommendations, may hear of a place, by applying to the PRINTERS. †

WANTED,

AN elderly WOMAN, as houſe-keeper in a ſmall family, a little diſtance from town; there are ſervants to do the hard work. Apply to Mrs. PAUL, at the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet.

N. B. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended. ¶

Imported in the laſt veſſels from England,
And to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

GILBERT RODMAN,

At his STORE, in Front and Water-ſtreets, near the Drawbridge,----a large aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.

Among which are,-----

THREE-PENNY, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. 30d. ſharp and flat point nails, 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. trunk ditto, 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. clout ditto, 4d. 5d. ſcupper ditto, 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. ſprigs, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 ounce tacks, hob and pump nails, tenters, braſs nob locks and latches, ditto ring ditto ditto, drawback ditto, ſecret, common and ſhackel padlocks, bellows, plain iron candleſticks, poliſhed ſteel ditto, warming-pans, copper and iron tea-kettles, braſs chafing diſhes, japanned plate-warmers, braſs knockers with guards, iron ditto, ſquare box coffee-mills, iron ditto, ſaſh pullies and cord, box irons, ditto ſtands, awl haſts, gimblets, ſhoemakers, ſadlers, carpenters and rivetting hammers, augers, from half inch to two inches, marking-irons, cork drawers, files and raſps of different kinds, wood and ſteel rat-traps, wire and wood mouſe ditto, curry-combs and horſe-bruſhes, coffin nails, H and HL hinges, cheſt, deſk and table ditto, ſcale beams, ſteelyards, braſs ſcale diſhes, and ſetts of braſs weights, gridirons, jacks for roaſting, bung-borers, blackſmiths vizes, ſledges and hammers, center bitts, carpenters and ſhoemakers pincers, compaſſes, braſs and bell-metal kettles, thumb latches, taylors preſſing-irons, ſad ditto, maſons hammers and trowels, round and flat bolts, flat and round head wood ſcrews from half inch to three inches, cutteau knives, pruning ditto, barlow penknives, table knives and forks, carving and chopping knives, butchers ditto with caſes, ſhoemakers and oyſter ditto, razors, butchers ſteels, womens ſciſſars, ſhop ditto, taylors ſhears, mens ſteel thimbles, womens braſs ditto, handles and eſcutcheons for drawers, deſk ſetts ditto, chimney hooks, lifting handles, table catches, ſconces, gun flints, two feet rules, ſliding gunters, ſize ſticks, gunter two feet ſcales, ſhoe and knee-buckles, poliſhed ſteel ſnuffers, coffin furniture, with plates, lace, letters and figures, plated ſpurs, key ſwivels, gun hammers and ſcrews, pinching and curling irons, ſugar nippers, hand vizes, awl blades, cupboard and cheſt locks, inſtrument caſes, ſpades and ſhovels, fowling-pieces, gun barrels and locks, ſhovels and tongs, plaiſtering trowels, hay knives, lathing hatchets, carpenters hatchets and adzes, ſtock locks, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, japanned pint and quart jacks, bottle ſtands, bread trays, hand, pannel, tenant, ſaſh, mill, pit and croſs-cut ſaws, plain irons, chiſſels and gouges, drawing and curriers knives, diaper and ſtraining web, painting bruſhes, ſpeaking trumpets, horſe whips, painters knives, glaziers diamonds, plated and ſteel ſtirrups, plated curb and ſnaffle bitts, common ſnaffle ditto, girth buckles, fiſh hooks, horn combs, japanned knockers, pewter diſhes, baſons and ſpoons, grindſtones, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 20 by 14, 19 by 13, 18 by 12 window glaſs, painters colours, chalk, whiting, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1784.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

On the 28th inſtant, at the Coffee-houſe, at mid-day,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, ſituate in Barree townſhip, Bedford county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on a branch of Juniata river, called Shavers Creek, and near Tuſſis mountain, containing 300 acres of good land, formerly adjoining land belonging to Mr. James Williamſon, a Mr. Potter, and others, and was taken up by a Mr. Chriſtopher Irwin many years ago; there is a ſmall improvement on the land, and it is generally ſuppoſed to be as good as any land in that part of the country. The terms of ſale to be one third of the purchaſe money paid at the time of purchaſe, and the other two thirds to be paid in three years, one third annually; at the laſt payment being made, a good and ſufficient title will be given by the ſubſcribers, as Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of William Wilſon, deceaſed, of Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania. A map of ſaid land may be ſeen in the hands of Mr. Hans Morriſon, merchant, in Baltimore, or the ſubſcribers, in Oxford townſhip aforeſaid.

JAMES THOMSON,
MARY THOMSON.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Robinſon townſhip, Berks county, ſome time in rye harveſt, two COWS, one black, with a ſtar in her forehead, and had a bell, faſtened with a linen ſtrap; the other brown, one of her horns bends downwards, and has a ſpotted face. Whoever takes up ſaid cows and ſecures them, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward for both, or THREE DOLLARS for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH SILFEWS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, on the firſt of July laſt, three EWES and three LAMBS; the ewes marked with a crop off each ear, and the lambs with a half penny under the ſide of the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

Dec. 6, 1784. † NATHANIEL SMITH.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE *of Dec. 2, 1784.*

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.

HAVING, for many years, devoted much of my attention to the conſideration of public affairs, *I may be allowed to ſuppoſe that I better diſcern* what will be beneficial or injurious to the ſtate, than the greater part of mankind, whoſe contemplation and ſtudies are ſeldom diverted from their private purſuits. I feel an irreſiſtible impulſe to diſcloſe my ſentiments on every occaſion, which I eſteem deeply intereſting to the public. But, as I poſſeſs not the honor of a ſeat in the great national council, I have no better way of communicating my ideas, than by availing myſelf of the liberty of the preſs. To the weight of perſonal influence, to the extreme force and elegance of language, to the almoſt magic power of action and ſpeech, I having nothing to oppoſe, but what appears to myſelf to be plain ſolid reaſoning; and if my arguments have not the utmoſt intrinſic weight, I muſt fail in the attempt, and perhaps forfeit ſome part of the little reputation I have acquired, by always purſuing the dictates of an unbiaſſed judgment. However, as I never meanly courted the favour of one great man, or dreaded the diſpleaſure of another, as I am proud of deſpiſing mere and popular applauſe, I ſhall proceed under every diſcouragement to make ſome remarks on a recent motion in the houſe of Delegates for another emiſſion of bills of credit.

That an emiſſion ſhould at this time be thought the *primary* object of the legiſlature, I confeſs aſtoniſhed me. I did not imagine the experience we have had, would have left a ſingle man of reflection ignorant of a ſcience, which might be eaſily attained, without uncommon talents or an extraordinary depth of penetration. But this is not the firſt time I have been deceived in my eſtimates of mankind. For my preſent miſtake I account in this manner. When we have long meditated on a ſubject, and formed what we fancy unerring concluſions, we are too apt to ſuppoſe that every rational being muſt entertain the ſame ideas. For the benefit of thoſe who have never reflected much on the ſubject, to diſcloſe the plain uncontrovertible principle of the ſcience of paper money, and to ſave myſelf the trouble of inventing different phraſes, to expreſs the ſame thing, I preſent ſome extracts from an eſſay publiſhed about a twelve month ago. It is now ſcarcely extant, becauſe it was publiſhed in a news-paper. It nevertheleſs had ſome influence with the members of the late Houſe of Delegates. A project for paper money was conceived at the laſt ſeſſions, happily it was ſtifled in embryo. If the preſent ſcheme can likewiſe be rendered abortive, the public will perhaps eſcape great and manifold miſchiefs, which I think muſt be inevitable, if this monſtrous conception ſhould proceed to a ſafe birth, and be ſuffered to attain the age of maturity.

"The main ſupport of paper money is opinion; which indeed is the grand foundation of all power in government. It is unneceſſary to recite thoſe ill judged acts of the legiſlature, which have deſtroyed all confidence between individuals, and that faith which men are naturally diſpoſed to place in a government, conſtituted by themſelves; but it may not be improper to explain what is meant by opinion, when applied to paper money—it is a firm belief, that paper is equal to, and will anſwer all the purpoſes of ſpecie. If that opinion exiſts, the plan is ſmooth and eaſy; that it does not exiſt at preſent, and that there ſhould be a certainty of its re-eſtabliſhment, before we venture on an expedient which has been ſo often before productive of ruinous conſequences, I think no diſintereſted man will deny.

"If we reaſon from the ſucceſs of paper money under the old government, and thence form concluſions in favour of the plan, a much juſter inference might be drawn from the prejudices occaſioned by the ill fate of the various recent emiſſions. But, ſay the advocates for the meaſure, how can you reaſon from the prejudices of the people, when almoſt all orders of men, even the merchants of Baltimore, are clamorous for an emiſſion? With me, this conſideration has not the leaſt weight to demonſtrate the exiſtence of opinions. I can account for the wiſhes of theſe men. A diſhoneſt debtor may entertain the fond hopes of another tender law, or another aſſociation. An honeſt man may ſuppoſe, that by introducing an abundance of money, he will be enabled with more eaſe to diſcharge his debt. Intereſt may be ſo ſtrong a bias on the moſt upright man, as to make him willing to try all experiments. The people find themſelves uneaſy from the weight of taxes, and would undoubtedly be extremely well pleaſed to be furniſhed with the means of paying, with as much eaſe, as when red money, which they procured at the rate of two for one, was taken at par. As for the merchants, who have experienced the gains ariſing from the fluctuation of paper to be the moſt profitable part of their buſineſs; as for thoſe who would be willing to give thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. for the uſe of money for one year, I am not ſurpriſed if the plan has their warmeſt approbation, and if they even conſent to borrow it from the ſtate as ſpecie. To come to the point at once. Is there a planter or farmer, who would ſell the whole of his crop, at the preſent price, for the paper? Is there a gentleman, who has juſt placed his ſpecie at intereſt, with good ſecurity, who would be willing to take it? Would a merchant take it for an aſſortment of ſaleable goods, at the current price? If theſe queſtions muſt be anſwered in the negative, the legiſlature ſhould adopt ſome very effectual meaſures to ſupply the want of opinion, if they expect bills of credit to ſerve as a circulating medium, to comply with the juſt requiſitions of Congreſs, and, in every reſpect, to be equal to gold and ſilver.

"I believe, the wit of man can deviſe no method for the ſupport of paper, where opinion fails, except by creating uſes and demands. To talk of ample funds for their redemption at a diſtant day, betrays a total ignorance of the ſubject. The truth is, that bills of credit, which have neither opinion, nor demand, for their ſupport, can be conſidered on no better footing than the notes or obligations of a private perſon. Let the wealthi-

eſt, moſt reputable man in the ſtate, paſs his bond for one hundred pounds, or any ſmaller ſum, payable in five years, and it would ſell to very few men for more than one half; but only contrive, that this bond ſhall fulfil every purpoſe that ſpecie can do, and it will immediately be equal in value. It will be juſt the ſame with public bills of credit. If the debtor knows, that he can, without injuſtice, diſcharge therewith ſpecie debts; if the merchant is ſatisfied that he can diſpoſe of it in other ſtates, as ſpecie; if government will receive it as ſuch for taxes; if it can at any time be exchanged without difficulty for gold and ſilver; then is it, to all intents and purpoſes, equal to gold and ſilver. If there is a ſingle material uſe which it will not anſwer, then will a difference be made between it and ſpecie. The government may provide, that it ſhall be taken for taxes and debts due to the ſtate; it may make it a legal tender between individuals; but as the payment of debts and taxes does not comprehend the greateſt uſes of money, theſe proviſions will be found inadequate. By creating a ſingle demand, you might indeed make paper of any value you pleaſe. For inſtance—the taxes to be levied in any one year amount to one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds ſpecie; you afterwards emit bills of credit to the amount of thirty thouſand pounds, and ordain, that one dollar ſhall diſcharge as much of the tax as two ſilver dollars. Here then is a hot and preſſing demand for ſixty thouſand pounds, to diſcharge one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds ſpecie, and there is but juſt half enough to anſwer it fully; there will be a competition among the purchaſers, and, probably, about twelve ſhillings and ſixpence ſpecie may be had for a dollar bill. I do not learn that ſuch a plan of emiſſion as this is in contemplation. I do not think the ſtate could afford to adopt it. It muſt nevertheleſs be a ſcheme ſomewhat ſimilar at this time, which can make paper equal or ſuperior to ſpecie. To make it exactly equal, would require a nicety of political calculation, not to be found in more than one man belonging to the ſtate.

"An attention to the hiſtory of red money will illuſtrate every poſition. In the campaign of 1781, the community was deſtitute of a proper circulating medium, and the ſtate wanted the means of carrying on the war. The ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds was directed to be iſſued in bills of credit, redeemable within four years; (it is needleſs to mention, how they came into the hands of the people, and how long it was before the whole were emitted.) Britiſh property, to the amount of a much greater ſum, was appropriated for their redemption, and great part of it immediately ſold; private property was likewiſe mortgaged; to crown all, there was a general aſſociation, and men pledged their ſacred honour to receive them as ſpecie. Was it poſſible for a plan ſo well concerted to fail? To the eternal diſgrace of the people of Maryland, and more particularly the merchants of Baltimore, ſome men will exclaim, it did fail. But I ſay, neither the people, nor the merchants, were to blame; it was impoſſible for it to ſucceed; opinion was wanted, and the legiſlature did not create uſes and demands to ſupply the defect. Notwithſtanding every proviſion they had made, it ſcarcely paſſed as ſpecie at all between individuals. Some few creditors indeed, who could not violate ſo recent and ſolemn an engagement, received it with reluctance. A few merchants, of more than common public ſpirit, ſold goods for it at the old price; others, more prudently, either raiſed the price, or laid up their moſt ſaleable merchandiſe; and the farmers and planters generally would not ſell their commodities at all. After a very little time, the ſigners of the aſſociation conſidered themſelves as abſolved from their engagement; there was then but one immediate uſe for the bills, and that was to pay for the confiſcated property already ſold for their redemption; and no body would touch them, except a very few ſpeculators, who calculated on the preſent value of money, payable at a future day, or thoſe who wanted to ſell them to the purchaſers of the confiſcated property, or the purchaſers themſelves. This demand fixed the price for a little time at two for one, and at that rate they paſſed, ſometimes as a medium of barter, the uncertainty of the rate, at which they might be received at the Treaſury, undoubtedly having influenced the price. The memorable diſſent of the Senate ſoon took away the only immediate certain uſe, and they inſtantly ceaſed to circulate. Another uſe was created—a dollar in theſe bills was to go as far in the payment of taxes as a buſhel of wheat, the price of which was between four and five ſhillings; or twenty ſhillings would diſcharge as much as 100 lbs. of tobacco, the price of which was between twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence and fifteen ſhillings. The price then of the bills being regulated by the demands of the people, who would not ſpeculate but for advantage, they were again ſold at no higher rate than two for one. As the time for collecting the tax approached, or, as wheat and tobacco roſe in value, they alſo roſe, and were ſometimes ſold at the rate of three for two. They are now taken by the Treaſurer at par, and, as there is a very inconſiderable ſum in the hands of the people compared with the demand, they have at length attained a value within ten per cent. equal to that of ſpecie.

"The principles here laid down were more briefly explained by a writer two years ago; they were conſidered, by ſome very profound politicians, as the crude notions and wild dreams of a viſionary projector. I have, in this eſſay, endeavoured to be as full and diſtinct as poſſible, and I flatter myſelf, that experience hath ſet its ſeal to every one of my poſitions. By ſome diſcerning men, I may probably be thought too prolix, and to have laboured to demonſtrate ſelf evident truths; but if other gentlemen of reſpectable talents and reputation have propoſed a paper emiſſion; if a majority of the people are clamorous for the meaſure; and if the Aſſembly are already deliberating on the propoſition, I conceived it my duty, as well as my right, to offer my opinion. A little reading, with a great deal of reflection, has given me ſome inſight into the nature of public credit; and, without vanity (for I have gained nothing by the ſcience) I have never materially erred in my predictions, reſpecting that amazing variety of paper money, with which this ſtate has amuſed and cajoled its citizens; it has enriched men without merit or induſtry; and impoveriſhed men without a fault. During the war it might be neceſſary; but it is, at this time, the buſineſs of a wiſe and honeſt government to repair, not multiply miſchiefs; to reſtore public credit; to conciliate the affections of its people; and, as far as poſſible, to do juſtice to all. When theſe things are brought about; when obſtinate prejudices ſhall be removed, and injuries totally forgotten; if the exigencies of the ſtate ſhould abſolutely require it; there is a poſſibility, that bills of credit may again become *money*. Until that period, I confeſs myſelf, and I believe every other man, unequal to the taſk of deviſing a ſafe and eligible plan of an emiſſion."

So far the Reviewer of laſt year.

If theſe principles be true, this ſtate of facts juſt, and theſe remarks unanſwerable, it muſt taſk human invention to ſuggeſt plauſible arguments for adopting an expedient, which, even in the time of our greateſt difficulty and diſtreſs, ſcarcely ſerved a temporary purpoſe. It may, however, be deemed arrogant to decide, without hearing all that may be ſaid, or waiting to ſee whether, in the delineation of the plan, there may not be ſomething material to diſcriminate it from all others. But ſhould I wait for this, I may not have an opportunity of being heard. It is my buſineſs therefore to anticipate.

The arguments uſed laſt year on a ſimilar occaſion, were theſe. "The community deeply feels the want of a circulating medium. Creditors cannot collect debts. Merchants cannot procure money to carry on their buſineſs. The people have not wherewith to pay the tax. And a thorough conviction of the neceſſity of removing theſe evils will engage every man in the ſupport of a paper emiſſion, and then it cannot fail." All theſe poſitions, except the laſt, I might admit, and ſtill it would remain to prove, that a paper emiſſion would remove the evils. The laſt poſition I can never admit, becauſe the ſenſe of a general evil was never known to bind the generality of mankind to act contrary to the dictates of private intereſt. I appeal again to the hiſtory of red money, with its aſſociation, private ſecurity, and what not. Even the ſincere endeavours of every individual in this ſingle ſtate would not, without defeating the very end for which paper is to be introduced, give it equal value to that of ſpecie, becauſe they could not make it anſwer all the purpoſes of ſpecie. That the community feels the want of a circulating medium is much to be queſtioned, becauſe every man, who has commodities to ſell, may find a ready market and a better price, than was given before the war. That creditors cannot collect debts is very true; and yet this ſcheme would not better their condition, becauſe, if this paper ſhould be money in the true ſenſe, a greater quantity of it will not find a way to the pockets of debtors, than they could by the ſame means procure of gold and ſilver; and no man would riſk a propoſition of ſo deep damnation, as that of a tender law. That merchants cannot procure ſpecie to carry on their buſineſs, ſhould be fairly underſtood. That a great number of men without capital want this paper, to launch forth into a buſineſs, which already employs too many of our citizens, I readily believe. This ſcheme would not be beneficial to them, and a true merchant will perceive no advantage in it to either himſelf or the ſtate. He will tell you, that *if* there is a neceſſity for increaſing the medium of commerce, that it cannot be done by bills of credit; and that the only paper, which can effect this purpoſe, is bank notes. Again, If the people have not wherewithal to pay the tax, when they can command ſpecie for every kind of produce, they would not have wherewithal to pay, if the ſcheme ſhould be adopted, and ſhould anſwer the avowed expectation of its advocates. If indeed it be ſaid, that we ought to eaſe the people, by taking from them what may be more eaſily procured than ſpecie, let us in the name of common ſenſe rather lower the tax, if it be too high; but let us not burthen them to pay that, which cannot anſwer the true purpoſes of government.

It has been triumphantly ſaid, that this emiſſion will "ſtand on the firm baſis of private ſecurity." Is not the ſecurity for the redemption of red, black, and continental ſtate bills, as ample as the heart of man can wiſh, provided the public can at all be relied upon? Is not the ſame outſtanding extremely moderate? Are not the periods of redemption very near? And yet are not theſe bills inferior to ſpecie? And do they in the ſlighteſt degree ſerve as a circulating medium?

To reaſon from the ſucceſs of the paper emiſſions before the war is as ridiculous as it is common. Circumſtances are totally changed. There is as great a revolution in the minds of men reſpecting paper money, as there is in government. I will make one plain obſervation, which is equal to a thouſand volumes. Paper was good before the war, becauſe the people thought it ſo. And it will be bad now, becauſe the people think it bad. To make good paper money, therefore, you have no leſs to do, than to give them preciſely the ſame ideas on the ſubject which they had before the war.

It is contended by ſome, that an emiſſion is neceſſary for the benefit of certificate holders. There muſt ſurely be magic in the management of paper, or I muſt want common apprehenſion. I cannot conceive, that if a creditor ſhould call upon me, it would be any ſatisfaction to him for me to take back my bond and give him another; unleſs indeed the old bond were nearly out of date.

There is another argument for an emiſſion, which to me is more hateful than all the reſt. By exchanging theſe bills for certificates, we prevent the further accumulation of intereſt, whilſt we may ſtill receive intereſt from our debtors. Or by lending theſe bills, we may receive a ſum that will conſiderably diminiſh the weight of taxes. In plain Engliſh the argument is this. It is high time for the ſtate to ſpeculate, and, like other ſpeculators, it muſt avail itſelf of the wants and follies of mankind. It is eaſy to perceive that the ſtate, in truth, can neither gain nor ſave. The ſtate is compoſed of its citizens. The ſtate is a republic, and all its citizens have equal rights and are entitled to the ſame conſideration and guardian care. The revenue of the ſtate, collect it by what method you pleaſe, muſt be furniſhed by its citizens. There is indeed a diſtinction between the various methods of obtaining it; but that, which is the moſt equal and productive of leaſt evil, is on every account to be preferred.

The limits of a news-paper will not permit me to deſcant on the various ſubjects, which might be involved in the diſcuſſion of this queſtion. Enough, however, I truſt, has been ſaid for the purpoſe of expoſing the plan. I cannot conclude better than with the words of the aforementioned eſſay.

"Is it fair and honeſt, by not paying creditors their intereſt, and denying them the right of diſcounting the principal, to compel them to relinquiſh both for this traſhy paper? Would you court raſh enterpriſing men to embark in the moſt extravagant ruinous plans? Would you give ſpeculators—the men you have abuſed ſo long—would you give them another fair field to diſplay their talents? Will you commit the moſt flagrant injuſtice? Will you thruſt daggers into the hearts of your creditors? Will you, if it be poſſible, reduce public credit to a more deplorable ſtate? And will you do all this on the principle of benefit to the public? No project, which is big with ſo many complicated evils, can be ſalutary to the ſtate; and if, inſtead of ninety thouſand pounds, it could gain a million, the ſcheme deſerves to be damned."

A REVEIWER.

Annapolis, November 30, 1784.

NEWBURY-PORT, *December* 1.

The ſtorm, laſt Friday morning, raiſed the tide higher then ever was known in this town before, whereby many people here have ſuffered much loſs, as the water entered their ſtores and deſtroyed conſiderable quantities of ſugar and ſalt, beſides clearing moſt of the wharves of boards, ſhingles, and other lumber, &c. which were thereon. The towns of Salem and Portſmouth, we hear, were in ſimilar circumſtances.

NEW-YORK, *December* 13.

On Saturday laſt, arrived here the ſhip Skinner, Capt. Wheaton, in ſix weeks from London, we cannot learn that ſhe has brought any very material intelligence.

The ſame day, alſo arrived the ſloop Smithfield, Capt. Sheldon, from Cape Francois, who, on the 5th inſt. ſpoke with the brig Venus, R. Arnald, Maſter, from Cape Francois, bound to Philadelphia, 51 days out, and ſhort of proviſions, in lat. 38, 49, long. 73, 20. The people on board the Venus were ſo weak, as not to be able to hoiſt out their own boat. —— Capt. Sheldon ordered his hoiſted out, and ſupplied them with as much proviſion as he could ſpare.

TRENTON, Dec. 13.

We hear that on Saturday the 11th inſt. the queſtion for adjourning from this place was taken in Congreſs, and loſt.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Charleſtown, Cheſter county, about 26 miles from Philadelphia, bordering on French creek, and nearly adjoining the river Schuylkill, containing 236 acres. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a good ſtone kitchen, a good barn and ſtables, likewiſe a ſtone tenement on another part of the premiſes, alſo 30 acres of good meadow, 20 acres thereof being in one body, and produceth yearly betwixt 38 and 40 tons of hay; almoſt the whole thereof may be laid under a ſufficient ſtream of water in two hours time from Longſtreth's mill, and in the ſame length of time may be drained dry; there are three bearing orchards and plenty of good timber on the premiſes, &c. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER M'CALLA, in Water-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, Southwark; or the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes.

Dec. 9. ¶ JOHN KEITER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC, That there is a Town laid out on the lands of the ſubſcriber, at Middletown, commonly known by the name of Witherſpoon's Tavern, ſituate in St. George's Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, and Delaware ſtate. Said town to conſiſt of four main ſtreets, and the lots to be from 30 feet front to 60, and 148 feet deep to an alley: The levelneſs of the ground and its fertile ſoil is equal to any in the ſtate; together with its being ſo commodiouſly ſituated for trade, being central between two rivers, viz. Bohemia and Delaware, and is a paſſport for the wheat and flour trade from Maryland to Cantwell's bridge-landing, on Appoquinimink creek: And as conſiderable buſineſs is now done in ſelling of goods in ſaid place and purchaſing wheat, corn, and all other country produce, being in the midſt of a wheat and corn country, will of courſe command that trade, which will be an encouragement for gentlemen in the mercantile buſineſs, as well as for gentlemen mechanics, of almoſt every kind, to ſettle and improve.

Said town is diſtant 16 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, 10 from Cæcil Court-Houſe, 12 from George-Town, and four from Cantwell's Bridge. And for the encouragement of the purchaſers, the lots will be ſold clear of ground-rent, and an indiſputable title given for the whole. A plan of ſaid town may be ſeen by applying to the proprietor, living on the premiſes, or to Thomas Duff, Eſq; in Newport, New-Caſtle county.

Alſo to be ſold, the two following Tracts of Land, viz. one whereof joins the aforeſaid lands of Middletown, and on the Bohemia road, containing 130 acres of land, with the appurtenances; the other tract, ſituate within one mile of the former, containing 115 acres of land, more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Said lands, on account of their ſituation and fertility of ſoil, for bearing all kinds of grain, being ſo well known, that nothing more may be ſaid in favor of them.

Dec. 4, 1784. ¶ THOMAS WETHERSPOON.

LOTS to be SOLD by public Vendue,

at Mr. CASPER SOUDER's Tavern, the ſign of the Lamb, on Frankford road, in the Northern Liberties, on MONDAY, the 27th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

NINE LOTS of GROUND, ſituate on Hanover and Prince-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, agreeable to a plan at the place of ſale and at the premiſes; being part of the eſtate of Doctor Peter Sonmans, deceaſed. An indiſputable title will be given, by WILLIAM POLLARD.

Philadelphia, December 13.

Alſo to be ſold, Two LOTS on Market-ſtreet, 22 feet each on ſaid ſtreet, by 306 feet deep; one of which lots ſituated between Eighth and Ninth-ſtreets, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet; the other between Tenth and Eleventh-ſtreets, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet. Enquire of ſaid POLLARD. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of PETER BOCKIUS, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to pay off their accounts on or before the firſt of March next, otherwiſe they will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to

PETER BOCKIUS,
WILLIAM PIPER,
CHRISTIAN ROSINE,
JOHN BUT,
} Adminiſt.

Philad. Dec. 10, 1784. §

December 9, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, in the township of Weſt-Town, on FRIDAY, the 31ſt inſtant, at one o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage and valuable Plantation, containing 250 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. This eſtate is capable of improvements on the meadow land, to produce a great quantity of hay, and has near 80 acres of woodland, well timbered; the arable land good for paſture and grain, and conveniently divided, with water in each field; adjoining lands of Widow Norris, Thomas Darlington, Thomas and Titus Taylor, John Davis and others; diſtant two miles from the New Court-Houſe, 18 from the borough of Cheſter, 26 from Wilmington, and 22 from Philadelphia. Late the eſtate of John Hunt, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hempfield township, Lancaſter county, about 18 months ago, Two STEERS and a HEIFER, one of the ſteers is a reddiſh brown, and has no horns, the other is a dark brown, and the heifer is yellowiſh. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

Dec. 15, 1784. JACOB STRICKLER.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.

The following Petition was presented to the Honorable General Assembly Yesterday Morning.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *in* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met.*

The PETITION of the Committee of Public Creditors of the City and Liberties of *Philadelphia*,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have heard, with great pleasure, of the favorable reception given to their late petition by your honorable House, and of the report that has been adopted in consequence of it. The joy they felt in contemplating the step taken for the restoration of public credit, by your vote of December 4th, could only be damped by the sentiments contained in the message of the Supreme Executive Council, delivered to your honorable House on the same day, and since published in several of the news-papers of this city. The reasonings contained in this message, aided with the rank of the Executive Council in the government of Pennsylvania, your petitioners fear will produce the most fatal effects, unless they are exposed and refuted. They conceive it their duty, therefore, as the delegates of a large and respectable body of the public Creditors of Pennsylvania, to offer a few arguments to your honorable House, in support of the justice of their claims. In doing this, they conceive they are about to act as advocates—not only for themselves—but the honor of the state.

Your petitioners beg leave to remind your honorable House, that they have at no time asked for more of the interest upon their certificates than what is due to the citizens of Pennsylvania, agreeably to their quota of debt fixed by the confederation. They conceive, therefore, that the question, of the ability of the state to sustain the burthen of that proportion, is superseded by the terms of our fœderal union. They wish to call it by another name than a burthen, when they recollect the magnitude and value of the object purchased by it; and they cannot help thinking it extremely light, when they compare it with the immense resources which open to their view, from the present agriculture, commerce and population of Pennsylvania.

Your petitioners lament the depreciated state of the certificates, of every description. The causes of this depreciation furnish the strongest arguments in favor of the claims of your petitioners. What has reduced their value so much below their nominal sum?—The remembrance of those acts of government, which annihilated large sums of money in the hands of the possessors, and introduced a distinction between alienated and unalienated certificates. What has induced the owners of these certificates to sell them so much below their nominal value?—The fear of similar acts of government.

Your petitioners lament, likewise, that there should be any other modes of acquiring property than by direct industry. They do not mean to defend the profession of speculators. The records of the Pennsylvania Loan-Office can shew their names among the first lenders of money to the United States. But your petitioners conceive that the speculator, who purchased a certificate during the low ebb of public credit, merits all the profit that can arise from it, by the risk he ran, and the confidence he manifested in the state. The value of money (occasioned by the remembrance of tender laws) and the exorbitant interest which it commands, should likewise be taken into consideration, in estimating the profits of speculation in public securities. To a mind properly enlightened upon the subject of national credit, the obligations of the state to redeem these certificates at their nominal value should increase, in proportion to the low prices at which they have been purchased. It is in this way only, that the evils of speculation can be effectually prevented in future.

Your petitioners can form no idea of a plan for discriminating between the different classes of public creditors, supposing the scheme was compatible with justice and the honor of the state. Many of them, it is true, have been sold for cash—but many more of them have been received for debts, and exchanged for merchandize and other different kinds of property. By what scale are these to be valued? If it were possible to find out the real value for which they were received and exchanged, and to redeem them accordingly, why should the limitation of the profits of trade stop with certificates? Is it not equally just, that the merchant and the speculator in lands should submit to have the profits of their purchases in like manner limited by the state? Besides, supposing the payment of the interest on certificates was confined only to the original holders of them, this discrimination would relieve them only in part, for many of those people wait to see their certificates funded, with no other view than to dispose of them to the greatest advantage in the payment of old debts, or to enable them again to enter into business. Now, who would purchase a certificate, which was probably to lose its value as soon as it changed its owner?—

Your petitioners conceive that the idea of delaying to fund the certificates, until the lands lately purchased from the Indians are sold, in order, by reducing their value, to sink as many of them as possible, is highly dishonorable to the state. It is a misfortune for a state to *know* its want of credit, but it is folly in the extreme to *own* it. The state of Pennsylvania received the full value of all the certificates that bear her name. She should shut her eyes to every thing than can convey an idea to her, that any of them are depreciated. She should consider them as equal to gold and silver of the same nominal value, and treat every attempt to introduce any other ideas respecting them as a stab aimed at her vitals. Look at the inscriptions upon the different certificates. Do any of them hold up land to the bearer as the fund for the payment of their principal or interest?—They do not. What charms have estates in woods, and mountains, and creeks, to widows and orphans, who are famishing with hunger or perishing with cold? What should we think of a man who would call his creditors together, and, instead of discharging his bonds and notes with cash, should give each of them a tract of unimproved land at his own price, and where he pleased? The state, by delaying the law for funding the public debt, acts the same weak and unjust part. There is but one way for the state to act *justly* in the present instance. It is to act *justly*.

Nothing that is morally *wrong*, can ever be politically *right*. Every principle, therefore, of justice, that can bind an individual, should operate with *equal* force as a moral obligation upon a state. But the principles of policy and honor should operate with a force upon public bodies, too powerful to be measured by the obligations of an individual to the same duties.

Your petitioners have not been unmindful of the effects which their claims are calculated to have upon the confederation. Their reflections upon this subject have led them to deprecate, above all things, the effects which the plan recommended by the Supreme Executive Council is calculated to produce in Congress, and upon their sister states. If it is unjust for the state of Pennsylvania to pay the interest of her proportion of certificates, according to their nominal value----then it will be equally unjust for Congress to appropriate the intended impost for that purpose. Should the sentiments contained in the message of the Council be adopted in Pennsylvania, they may probably contaminate some of our sister states, and finally exert their baneful influence upon the GREAT ASSEMBLY of the United States. Your petitioners are compelled to pause, while they contemplate the consequences of the Congress making a discrimination in their debts, while several of their foreign allies are among the number of their creditors.

Your petitioners are not surprized to find so much of the money issued in 1783 still in the hands of the treasurer of the loan-office. It can be accounted for upon principles that do not affect its credit or value. But they are sorry to find the complaint of so small a part of it being received by taxes to come from the Council, whose business they conceive it is to render the law for that purpose efficient in every part of the state.

Your petitioners derive another argument in favor of their claims, from the possibility of a future war, which is held up by the Council as a reason why the burthen of the public debt is beyond the ability of the state. There are but three ways of obtaining money, for the purpose of carrying on a war, viz. 1st. By taxes. 2d. By loans. And 3d. By emissions of paper. The first come in too slowly, and in too small quantities, to enable a state to contend with nations that anticipate the revenue of many years from that quarter. The dependence of Pennsylvania, therefore, must be upon loans, and upon paper money. Now is it possible that the former can ever be obtained, or the latter received, while the journals of Pennsylvania furnish examples of a national bankruptcy?—In this view of the subject, your petitioners conceive that the state of Pennsylvania rests her liberties and independence on the basis of her credit alone. To weaken this, is to weaken the foundations of the glorious fabric of liberty erected for us, upon the tombs of our countrymen.

It is one thing to *preserve*, and another thing to *recover*, public credit Pennsylvania has two difficulties before her----to *cancel* the remembrance of a former bankruptcy, and to *acquire* a character for justice and impartiality. To effect these, no exertions should be wanting, and no sacrifices should be spared.

Credit may be considered as the chastity of the state.—To measure it therefore, under our present circumstances, by the standard of a township, or by an interest of 40 or 50 per cent. in the hands of a few speculators, is as indelicate, as it would be to measure female honor by calculations in arithmetic.

Your petitioners need not remind your hon. House of the pillars, upon which the nations of Europe have built their wealth and fame. Great-Britain supported herself, in her late unequal contest with the confederated powers of France, Spain, Holland and the United States, by nothing but her inviolable regard to her public credit. It was this which created her armies, as it were, out of nothing, and transported them to every quarter of the globe. It was this which formed that navy, which rendered her, till lately, the mistress of the ocean.

Within the short period of the history of the United States, there is a striking example of the happy effects of a regard to public credit. Every one remembers, with pain, the languor, selfishness and corruption, which pervaded every class of our citizens after the fatal resolves of Congress of the 2d of January, 1779, and 18th of March, 1781. The repeal of tender laws, succeeded by a new system of finance, by begetting confidence in government, produced a new æra in the affairs of America. Fresh vigor pervaded the councils of our country, and patriotism, industry and integrity, appeared at once in every civil and military department.

The principle of patriotism, compared with many other principles which actuate the human mind, is often a feeble one. It is the wisdom of government, therefore, to connect *interest* with *duty*, as much as possible, in all its demands of service from its citizens. If our country is entitled to our affections and services, next to our God—it is certainly the business of rulers to hold up our country in such a light, as that she may deserve them. The Deity could not be loved or served, if he was unjust, or unfaithful to his promises. If the state expects the second place in the hearts of her citizens, it must be by imitating that Being, who holds the first place in our obligations.---It must be by adopting the God-like attributes of Justice and Fidelity to promises.

Your petitioners beg leave to commit the interests they represent, with the credit of the state, to the protection of the hon. Assembly, and to implore speedy and effectual relief, agreeably to the tenor of their former petitions.

Signed, MATTHEW CLARKSON,
JOSEPH DEAN,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
PETER WIKOFF,
JONATHAN D. SERGEANT,
JOHN NIXON.

On the 24th ult. the ship Jenny, Capt. Wm. M'Gill, arrived at Norfolk, in Virginia, from Glasgow, and carried in with him Nathan Howard, commander of the schooner Young Peter, bound from this port for St. Croix, William Sadlier, the mate, the crew of the said schooner, and two passengers, John Looby and William Barret, junior. The Young Peter left the capes of Delaware the 2d of November, the wind W. S. W. On the second day from their departure a violent gale of wind obliged them to clear their decks of all the lumber. The wind shifting to N. W. and the gale increasing, they sprang a leak, which kept both pumps going, and they lightened her of what cargo they could, for the preservation of their lives. On the 6th they happily spoke the above vessel and were taken on board. The schooner then had upwards of four feet water in her hold, and a gale of wind blowing, they saved their lives with the loss of every thing they had.

The Lord Hyde packet, Jones, from Falmouth; Cruger, Adamson, from Bristol; William, Lacy, from Lisbon; Mary, Curry, from Londonderry; ——, Baptise, from Hispaniola; Commerce, Crookshank, from Cape Francois; Betsey, Wilson, from St. Eustatia; Dover, Brown, from Tortola; Phœbe, Henley, from North-Carolina; Ranger, Phillips, Delight, Clark, and Frederick, Buchanan, from Virginia; Columbia, Stewart, and Virginia Packet, M'Kildo, from Baltimore; Fanny, Tillinghast, and General Greene, Godfrey, from Rhode-Island; and New-York Packet, Hyde, from Philadelphia, are arrived at New-York.

His Britannic Majesty's packet boat Lord Hyde, Captain Jones, will sail with the mail for Falmouth, on Wednesday, the 5th of January.

*** On Sunday next there will be CHARITY SERMONS preached in CHRIST-CHURCH and St. PETER'S-CHURCH in this city, both forenoon and afternoon, when collections will be made for the poor of the said congregations. Those persons who wish to contribute to the Charity, and cannot attend divine worship, will please to send their donations to WILLIAM POLLARD or WOODDROP SIMS, Church-Wardens.

On MONDAY *next will be published*

(Price NINE-PENCE Single, or SIX SHILLINGS per Dozen) by the PRINTERS hereof,

CONSIDERATIONS

UPON THE PRESENT TEST-LAW OF

PENNSYLVANIA:

Addressed to the Legislature and Freemen of the State.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the OLD COFFEE HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

The SHIP *HANNIBAL*,

AS she now lies at Nixon's wharff; with all her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Stores, agreeable to an inventory put up at said Coffee-house.

This ship is French built, about two years old, carries 460 hogsheads of tobacco, sails remarkably fast, her bottom coppered, and is in every respect well fitted and found. She is now ballasted with stone, and fit for sea.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

December 13. 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Oxford township, about eight miles from Philadelphia, three from Frankfort, one from Oxford Church, and joining the Parsonage, containing about 92 acres of land, the plow-land is a good soil for grain or grass, a good quantity of fine grass meadow, and more may be made, 12 of which is now in order to sow with seed, a clover lot near the house, near 20 acres of woodland well timbered; there is likewise a good stone dwelling-house, pleasantly situated on the premises, with three rooms on a floor, exclusive of a stone kitchen and two cellars, a well of good water, with a pump in the yard, and a spring of running water a small distance from the house; a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit-trees, a frame barn, stables and barracks. The purchaser, by paying one half down, may have the other payments made easy. Possession may be had next 4th Month. For more particulars, apply to † JAMES TYSON, on the premises.

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, have been appointed Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, in a certain attachment commenced by SAMUEL BOYD and WILLIAM SMITH, Esquires, Commissioners of Lancaster county aforesaid, plaintiffs; and MARTIN BOWMAN, defendant: NOTICE is hereby given, That we shall meet at the house of Adam Reigarts, in the borough of Lancaster, on the 12th day of January next, to audit the accounts of all the defendant's creditors, and settle their shares of the defendant's whole estate, real and personal; when the several creditors of the said Martin Bowman are required to appear before us, with their several accounts and demands, and the necessary vouchers, in order that their several balances be duly ascertained.

Lancaster, Dec. 13. § 4 w. CASPER SHAFFNER, JACOB KRUG, JOHN MILLER. } Auditors.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Chester county, in the night of the 5th inst. A large grey HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, trots and canters slow, carries well, 8 years old last spring; he is branded on the buttock J W, has a large head, and a dark spot on the near buttock. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner gets his horse, and the thief be prosecuted, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by Dec. 9. ‡ HUGH LOWNES.

Chester, December, 7, 1784.

WAS committed to Chester goal the 18th ult. a Mulatto Boy, who calls himself PETER, and says he belongs to Captain Lyons, of Philadelphia, between Arch and Race-streets, in Front-street; likewise a Negroe Boy, who was committed the 23d ult. and says he belongs to Captain Patis, of Wilmington; the said Negroe has an iron collar on his neck. Their masters, if any they have, are hereby desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees, by ‡ THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

Charles township, Chester county, Dec. 10, 1784.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN RICHARDSON, of Frederick county, in the state of Maryland, did, on the 10th or 11th ult. in a manner forcibly and fraudulently, obtain of me a cary bill, or bond and judgment, for the payment of the real sum of 150l. specie, to be paid in the space of three months; and as the said bill or bond was illegally obtained whilst I was a prisoner in the sheriff's hands, and from several other contestible circumstances, which I shall omit at present: I do hereby forewarn all and every person or persons from taking an assignment thereon, as I am determined to pay no part thereof, unless compelled by law. § SAMUEL ROBERTS.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, and state of Maryland, on the fifteenth of August last, a Negroe Man, named SHARPER, 25 years old, about 6 feet high, slim made, of a yellow complexion, he has a stoppage or stuttering in his common talk, and when spoke to sharp, cannot speak for some time, he is a brisk lively fellow, understands the farming in this state; is a very good hand at the ax, hoe, cross-cut or whip-saw, and is an excellent hand with teams in any kind of draft. His dress is altogether uncertain, and it is probable he will change his name. It is supposed that he has either made for the Jersies, or was carried to some part of New-England, by a Capt. John Brooks, who left this state just about that time. Any person that will secure the above fellow in any public goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

Nov. 16, 1784. †6w WILLIAM WHITELEY.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain Robert Crawford, late of the city of Philadelphia, house-carpenter, died at Carrol's Tract, in York county, about the 26th day of March last, the subscriber who has administered on his estate supposes that the deceased, upon his leaving the city, placed a chest containing the copies of several warrants for lands, in the county of Northumberland, several bonds, notes, account books and other valuable papers (unknown to the subscriber) in the hands of some person in the city or country. Therefore any person who will deliver the said chest and papers to the subscriber, or give him sufficient information thereof, so as to enable him to recover them by law, shall be entitled to a reward of TEN POUNDS. And all persons who are indebted to the estate of the said Robert Crawford, deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are hereby enjoined not to pay the same to any other person than the subscriber, living in Market-street, above Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 11, 1784. § JOHN CRAWFORD, Administrat.

WHERES I, the subscriber, purchased a tract of land of a certain Joseph Davis, then living in Robinson township, Berks county, for which I have signed him, in part for the same, two bonds, one payable Dec. 1, 1789, for the sum of twenty-five pounds, the other payable December 1, 1790, for the sum of nineteen pounds, he has also one bond out against me for the sum of twenty-five pounds, payable Dec. 1, 1788, which is an entire forgery. This is therefore to forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on said bonds, as the said Joseph Davis fraudulently refuses to comply with the articles of agreement, until which compliance I am determined not to pay any more money, unless compelled thereto by law.

December 6, 1784. † JAMES FREELAND.

Bedminster, Bucks county, Nov. 23, 1784.

To all whom these may concern.

NOTICE is publicly given to all that are indebted to the estate of Jesse Bryan, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, to come immediately and pay them off to save further trouble; and all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring their accounts, properly attested, to

WILLIAM DARRACH, }
† JAMES BRYAN, } Executors.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

By the subscriber, living on the premises, in West Nantmill township, Chester county,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, 16 whereof is excellent meadow, mostly watered, a large dwelling house, part of it stone, two stories high, with a cellar under, and a well of water at the door, a spring-house, and barn 60 feet by 22, with stables and cow-house, a large orchard of grafted fruit trees in their prime; the place is agreeably situate in a good neighbourhood, convenient to various places of worship, also to mills; the land is good for grain, and the place has plenty of good timber. The terms of sale will be made known, and an indisputable title made by § ROBERT LUSK.

Wilmington, New-Castle county, Dec. 1, 1784.

WHEREAS, on the 18th of November last, a certain John Morris hired a HORSE of the subscriber, to go to Philadelphia for two or three days, but has not yet returned. The horse is black, a snip in his face, about 15 hands high, pretty short docked, a natural trotter, and rising five years old. Said Morris is about 5 feet 9 inches high, marked with the small pox, and had short black hair; it is supposed he will change his clothes, therefore cannot be described. Whoever secures said man and horse, so that the owner may get his horse again, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOHN PHILIPS, in Wilmington, or

§ JONATHAN LUKENS.

Warwick township, Bucks county Dec. 4 1784.

Ramsey's Mills, Mount Eminence,

TO BE LETT,

THE above Mills, with the Plantation thereunto belonging, consisting of 75 acres, 20 acres whereof is good plow land, 12 acres of good watered meadow, and as much more may be made, the remainder woodland. On said plantation are erected a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, a good cellar under the same, a good stone spring-house, a stone barn, stable and cow-house, a tan-yard, consisting of ten vats, one latch, two limes, one water pool, six handlers and two baits, with a good stone beam house, in which stands a good stove, a good mill-house and bark-house, near which is a new pump, a currying-shop, with a sufficient quantity of bark, of the first quality, for three years; contiguous to which stands a new stone house suitable for a family, a grist-mill, built of stone, three stories high, consisting of one water-wheel, two pair of stones, three bolting-chests, and a fan, all which go by water; the inside works are new, fit for merchant and country work; a stone cooper's shop, an oil-mill, consisting of heavy works, all new, which wrought between seven and eight thousand bushels of flax-seed last winter. Said mills stand on the south branch of Neshaminy, and affords a sufficiency of water for both mills nine months in the year. Any person inclining to rent the above premises, may be more particularly informed of the terms, by applying to the subscriber,

HUGH RAMSEY.

N. B. Said Ramsey continues to give the highest price for Flax-seed and Hides, as usual. ‡

To all whom it may Concern.

THIS is to notify all persons not to take an assignment on any bond or bonds I signed, payable to Mary Cochran, James Cochran and Jacob Cochran, of West-Nantmill township, Chester county, executors to the last will and testament of Jacob Cochran, late of the said county, deceased, as the said executors have not performed their part of agreement, in making me a sufficient title for land I purchased of them, until which performance is compleated, I am determined not to pay the said bonds, or any part thereof, unless compelled by due course of law.

Dec. 4, 1784 † LEONARD FRASHCORN.

Back Creek, Nov. 30, 1784.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living near Back Creek, Cæcil county, Maryland, on Sunday night, the 28th inst. an Irish servant man, named CHARLES KEANON, about 20 years of age, five feet two inches high, stoops in his walk; had on a half worn felt hat, drab coloured coat, white cotton waistcoat, corduroy breeches, grey ribbed yarn stockings, half worn shoes, with copper buckles in them. The above servant has been used to the seas, and will probably endeavour to get on board some vessel. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by § RICHARD FORD.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Choptank Bridge, on Sunday night, the 21st instant, an Irish indented servant MAN, named JOHN QUIN, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, had on an old hat, a snuff coloured old coat, old white shirt, and took with him, two country made ditto, old corduroy jacket, a pair of white country cloth breeches, with a pair of country made trowsers over them, a pair of white milled stockings and old shoes. The above servant went off with three others, and was apprehended at Port Penn, and brought on his way back several miles, and while they were securing the others, he by some means made his escape, and it is not improbable but he is still in the neighbourhood, as I am informed he was very tired. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will bring him home.

November 27, 1784. ¶ ROBERT DIXON.

A BOOK, necessary for all Families.

Just published, and now selling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; also by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Booksellers in America,

BUCHAN's Family Physician, *or* DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatise on the prevention and cure of diseases, by regimen and simple medicines; with a Dispensatory and complete Index, for the use of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, necessity and advantage of possessing this extraordinary treasure of health, must be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family physician. ctf

*** Great allowance to those who buy dozens.

To be sold by public vendue on Monday, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, that valuable PLANTATION, lying in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, at the road leading from Plymouth Meeting to the Crooked Billet, late the estate of John Etris, deceased, in the following described lots, viz.

No. 1. CONTAINING 66¾ acres of land, lying in Whitemarsh aforesaid, with a large stone dwelling-house, a large barn, a good spring and spring-house, several acres of good meadow, and 25 acres of woodland well timbered.

No. 2. 55¼ acres, adjoining No. 1. in Whitpaine township, part of this is good woodland.

No. 3. 56 acres, adjoining No. 1. in Whitemarsh township, with a new stone house, new barn, and about 25 acres of good woodland.

No. 4. 43¾ acres, in Plymouth township, adjoining No. 3. on the township line, 8 acres of good watered meadow, and 20 acres of excellent woodland. All the upland of the above lots is well manured with lime.

No. 5. 7 acres and five perches, adjoining No. 3. in Whitemarsh.

No. 6. 7 acres, adjoining No. 5.

No. 7. 6¾ acres and 35 perches, adjoining the last lot.

No. 8 6¾ acres and 30 perches, adjoining the last lot.

No. 9. 6¾ acres and 27 perches, adjoining No. 8.

No. 10. 6¾ acres, adjoining No. 9, in Whitemarsh.

No. 11. 6¾ acres and 20 perches, adjoining No. 4, in Plymouth township. On this lot is a lime-kiln and quarry.

The last seven lots are all woodland of the first quality; the whole well watered; the situation is pleasant and healthy.

At the same time will be sold about forty acres of wheat and rye in the ground; a quantity of new years of different kinds, and some potatoes. The conditions will be made known at the premises on the day of sale. Where attendance will be given by

GEORGE ETRIS, and
JOHN ETRIS, Executors.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to bring them in, properly attested, in order to be settled by the above executors.

JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price *Thirty five Shillings*,]

And to be sold by ISAAC COLLINS, at his Printing-Office, in Trenton; and by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, in Market-street, Philadelphia;

ACTS of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, from the Establishment of the present Government, and Declaration of Independence, to the End of the first Sitting of the eighth Session, on the 24th Day of December, 1783; with the Constitution prefixed.

To which is annexed, an Appendix, containing the Articles of Confederation of the United States, &c. with two Alphabetical Tables and an Index. Compiled under the Appointment of the General Assembly. by PETER WILSON, M. A. ¶

Just Imported for SALE, by

JAMES FORBES,

At Mr. YARD's, Water-street, betwixt Pine and Spruce-streets,

An assortment of the following *Goods*,

SCOTCH ale in bottles, thread, worsted and yarn hose and mitts, mens shoes, linen cloth, printed cotton and linen handkerchiefs, shauls and pieces for gowns, sundry articles of jewellery and hardware, a parcel of books in excellent binding, nails, an assortment of flats and sharps, spades, a few kegs spiced salmon, a few barrels Irish beef.----To be sold by the package.

The goods are stored at Messrs. Gurney and Smith's, on Cuthbert's wharff. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LUSTY stout young NEGROE MAN, about 21 or 22 years of age, has had the small pox and measles, understands making bricks. Enquire of the Printers. †

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, about 23 years of age, now lying in the Work-house. For terms of sale, apply to Mr. CLEMENT SMITH, Work-house keeper.

N. B. The terms will be made easy. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable piece of well-timbered WOOD-LAND, containing about 146 acres, situated about two miles from the sign of the Ship, in East-Caln township, Chester county. For further particulars, enquire of JACOB PARKE, or BENJAMIN POULTNEY, in Market-street, Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY smart NEGROE GIRL, about 11 years old, has had the small-pox and measles, and is duly registered according to law. She is very handy, and sold for no fault, but want of employ. For terms enquire of the printers. §

To be SOLD by public Sale,

On the 28th of December next,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, situate in West Nantmill township, Chester county, whereon is a good dwelling-house, a stream of water running by the door, a good barn and stabling, a good bearing orchard, about 30 acres of excellent meadow, a considerable quantity of which is well watered, the rest good bottom, and a large quantity more may easily be made, a large quantity of excellent corn land, and more may be cleared, the unimproved part is well timbered. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may apply to Jeremiah Jarman, living on the same.

Nov. 23, 1784. ‡ DAVID THOMAS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October, a well set dark Mulattoe Man, named JEM, but calls himself James Ferguson, and sometimes James Hays, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 36 years of age, has a large good sett of teeth, and is apt to smile or laugh, with a down look when talking or spoken sharply to; he had several scars cut in his head about the first of September, which time he run away before, and resisted being taken, and one over his left eye, which reaches below the edge of his wool; he understands something of the cooper trade, and it is like will want to get in that employ; he is very fond of strong drink, and very quarrelsome when in liquor. He had on when he went away, an old wool hat, two kersey jackets much worn, two shirts, one of them very narrow at the wristbands, an old pair of trowsers, his other clothes unknown, but it is likely he may change his clothes and name. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Oct. 29, 1784. ‡ 4 w. JAMES SETH.

Wanted, a good FIREMAN,

To work at the White-smith's business;

ONE who understands the London way, or will be conformable to it, will be most agreeable. All sorts of Grates made to burn stone coal; Bells neatly hung; Jacks made and carefuly repaired, and smiths work in general, by C. CECIL, in Front-street, three doors above Market-street. †

Cumberland Goal, November 22, 1784.

WHEREAS the subscriber, now confined in the goal of Cumberland for debt, doth hereby give public NOTICE to his creditors, that he intends to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be held in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, in the state of New-Jersey, to have the benefit of the insolvent law. They are therefore requested to appear at the Court house, in Bridgetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of his estate should not be made, and he discharged from confinement, pursuant to said law. DANIEL SHAW.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Burlington, pleasantly situated, with a view of the river in front, 139 feet on Pearl-street, and 104 feet deep; a piazza back of the house, with a pleasant view of a neat garden. The house is brick, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, large and commodious, a pump in a well of good water under a shed near the kitchen door; the kitchen good, and the whole lately covered, with cellars under all; a stable and chaise-house. Apply to JOHN COX, jun. in Burlington, or JOHN SITGREAVES, in Philadelphia. 2 m.

District of Southwark, November 20, 1784.

STOPPED, supposed to be stolen, a BAG, containing several Loaves of SUGAR. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to

¶ JOHN HIFFERNAN, Constable.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL and FARM, on Brandywine, two miles and a half from Wilmington, the mill-house is of stone, 41 by 34 feet, two pair of mill-stones, one of them French burrs, boulting works, cloths, &c. all in good repair, another water wheel may be added to the same house at a small expence. The farm contains 120 acres, 70 of which are cleared and fertile, 3 acres watered meadow, the remainder well timbered, and the whole under good fence; on the premises are a good two story stone dwelling-house, 30 by 26 feet, three rooms below and four above stairs, a barn 42 by 18 feet, and stables under the whole, a good orchard, &c.

Likewise, a valuable FARM, in New-Castle Hundred, adjoining lands of John Lewden, George Read, Esq; and others, four miles from this borough, two from New-Castle, and one from Newport, containing 175 acres, on which are, a frame dwelling-house, a log barn and stables, orchard, &c. 80 acres under tillage and fertile, 30 acres marsh of the first quality in grass, five upland meadow adjoining the marsh, and five more may be made, at little expence; the upland meadow may be well watered in the driest seasons. The remainder well timbered, and when cleared will be mowable or good grazing ground. One third only of the purchase money will be wanted, the remainder will be made easy on interest, with good security. For further particulars, apply to 6 w. ¶ VINCENT GILPIN.

Wilmington, November 23, 1784.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, situate in Brandywine Hundred, joining the great road leading from Wilmington to Chester, 6 miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two story brick house and kitchen, and a never failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and stabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 woodland; said plantation commands a beautiful prospect of the river Delaware, and also very convenient for hauling out mud to manure the land.

Any person inclining to purchase the same, may view the premises, and know the Terms, by applying to JOHN BUCKLEY, or ISAAC DUTTON, inn-keeper near the premises.

November 29, 1784. § 5 w.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC or PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, adjoining the Delaware, about 2 miles above Coryell's ferry, in Solebury township, Bucks county, containing about 174 acres, more or less, 100 of which are cleared, with a lime quarry, and remarkable good for grain, about 40 acres of which are good low land, with good meadow, buildings, &c. likewise a young thriving orchard, the rest under excellent young timber. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the conditions, by applying to the subscribers on the premises, by whom an indisputable title will be given. § EFFE POWNALL, }
11th month, 22d, 1784. JOHN POWNALL, } Admin.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.